

## ISS

4. Termination; conclusion.  
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*  
What issue of my love remains for me!  
How wild a passion works within my breast!  
With what prodigious flames am I possest!  
Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Dryden.*  
5. Sequel deduced from premises.  
I am to pray you not to strain my speech  
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,  
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.  
This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wise man.*  
7. Evacuation.  
A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *Mat. ix. 20.*  
8. Progeny; offspring.  
O nation miserable!  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?  
Since that the truest issue of thy throne,  
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd.  
Nor where Abassin kings their issue guard,  
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd  
True paradise, under the Ethiopian line  
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,  
Was blest'd with no male issue to succeed. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confit with this hypothesis. *Locke.*  
9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either general or special: general issue seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special issue then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Cowell.*  
To ISSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issue*, Fr. *issue*, Italian.]  
1. To come out; to pass out of any place.  
Waters issued out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek. xlvii. 1.*  
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Waters issued from a cave. *Milton.*  
Ere Pallas issued from the thunderer's head,  
Dulcely o'er all possels'd her ancient right. *Pope.*  
2. To make an eruption.  
Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should issue out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*  
See that none hence issue forth a spy.  
Haste, arm your Ardeans, issue to the plain;  
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.  
At length there issued from the grove behind,  
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*  
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;  
Straight issue through the hides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*  
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,  
And turl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
3. To proceed as an offspring.  
Of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings xx. 18.*  
4. To be produced by any fund.  
These altars issued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
5. To run out in lines.  
It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then issuing into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To ISSUE. *v. a.*  
1. To send out; to send forth.  
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to issue the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.  
If the council issued out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*  
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,  
A mansion proper for a mourning god:  
Here he gives audience, issuing out decrees  
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

## IT

- In vain the master issues out commands,  
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;  
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*  
They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall issue forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.  
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying issueless. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
I have done sin;  
For which the heav'n's, taking angry note,  
Have left me issueless. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
ISTHMUS. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.  
There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is impregnablely fortified. *Sandy's Travels.*  
The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*  
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!  
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise  
Up betwixt two eternities,  
Yet can't not wave nor wind sustain;  
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*  
Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the isthmus, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*  
Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the isthmus, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Cruick.*  
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,  
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*  
IT. *pronoun.* [It, Saxon.]  
1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.  
Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*  
Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?  
I know it cannot. *Cowley.*  
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,  
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley.*  
His son, it may be, dreads no harm;  
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*  
The time will come, it will, when you shall know  
The rage of love. *Dryden.*  
How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?  
Imagine that which you would most deplore,  
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*  
A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions!  
The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.  
How is it with our general?  
—Even so  
As with a man by his own alms impos'd,  
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.  
It's come to pass,  
That tractable obedience is a slave  
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.  
He rallied, and again fell to 't;  
For catching foe by nearer foot,  
He lifted with such might and strength,  
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*  
The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*  
5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.  
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*  
The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*  
I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*  
A mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Whether the charmer sinner it, or faint it,  
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*  
6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.  
Let us after him,  
Who's care is gone before to bid us welcome:  
It is a perck's kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Do

## ITE

- Do, child, go to it grandam, child:  
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will  
Give it up him. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ilya* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.  
Who was't came by?  
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word  
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
City,  
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*  
ITCH. *n. s.* [*itch*, Saxon.]  
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.  
Lust and liberty  
Creep in the minds and marrow of our youths,  
That gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,  
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shak. Timon.*  
The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch,  
whereof thou can't not be healed. *Deutr. xxviii. 27.*  
As if divinity had catch'd  
The itch, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*  
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.  
3. A constant teasing desire.  
A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*  
He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*  
From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*  
At half mankind when generous Manly raves,  
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:  
When universal homage Umbra pays,  
All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope.*  
To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.  
A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
My right eye itches; some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*  
2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.  
Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare.*  
Cassius, you yourself  
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,  
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
The itching ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank.  
All such have still an itching to deride,  
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*  
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.  
ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.  
ITEM. *n. s.*  
1. A new article.  
I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by item. *Shakespeare.*  
If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*  
2. A hint; an innuendo.  
To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]  
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.  
We covet to make the palms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we iterate the palms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hook.*  
If the one may monthly, the other may daily be iterated. *Hooker.*  
In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*  
The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to iterate his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in con-

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- currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterateth it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. To do over again.  
Ashes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by iterated decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Adam took no thought,  
Eating his fill; nor Eve to iterate  
Her former trespasses fear'd, the more to sooth  
Him with her lov'd society. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.  
Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an iterant echo. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
ITERATION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.  
Truth tir'd with iteration  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*  
My husband!  
—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.  
—My husband!  
—What needs this iteration, woman?  
I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent iteration and repetition. *Hammond.*  
ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerans*, French.] Wandering; not settled.  
It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of itinerant tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*  
ITINERARY. *n. s.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.  
The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most itineraries, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*  
ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.  
He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an itinerary circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.  
Who then shall blame  
His peevish senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is within him does condemn  
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Borrowing of foreigners, in itself, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*  
JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.  
The planets lift'ning flood,  
While the bright pomp ascended jubilant. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
JUBILATION. *n. s.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.  
JUBILEE. *n. s.* [*jubilæ*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubi*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.  
Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung  
With jubilee, and loud holanna's fill'd  
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reason. *South.*  
The town was all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden.*  
JUCUNDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasantry; agreeableness.  
The new or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*  
JUDAS Tree. *n. s.* [*filiquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina; afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.  
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaize*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.  
Paul judaiz'd with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*  
JUDGE. *n. s.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]  
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.  
Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*  
A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Pf. lxxviii. 5.*  
Thou art judge  
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*  
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign judge of his own art. *Dryden.*  
2. One

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